Homeland Defense Journal

"He is best secure from dangers who is on his guard even when he seems safe." —Syrus Publilius

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Homeland Security Spending Round-up

By Steve Kingsley Homeland Defense Journal

In addition to the four major homeland security objectives outlined in the President Bush's fiscal year 2003 budget, the president specified other areas that would need funding. Preparing the nation for a terrorist attack, he realized, would involve virtually every federal agency. Some of the key objectives that other agencies are involved with include the following:

Citizen Corps

The president issued a call to American citizens to volunteer to secure their hometowns against terrorism. The Federal Emergency

Management Agency would administer the Citizen Corps. State and local government would have access to \$144 million in matching grants to develop local Citizen Corps Councils, composed of law enforcement and fire fighter leaders, businesses, schools, healthcare facilities and other community institutions. These councils will oversee planning and training of the volunteers.

An additional \$230 million would be available to the councils to develop or expand existing programs such as Volunteers in Police Service, Medical Reserve Corps, Community Emergency Response Teams, Neighborhood Watch Programs, and others.

Transportation Security

A new agency, the Transportation Security Administration, was established within the Department of Transportation because of the Aviation Security Bill passed by Congress in November. This new agency is charged with ensuring the security and safety of passengers traveling by air, rail or bus. The first priority of TSA is to hire and train personnel to provide screening of air passengers and baggage in airports. The budget includes \$4.8 billion for TSA in fiscal year 2003. In addition, the president has requested a supplemental funding of \$4.1 billion in 2002 for the TSA.

continued on page 4

Conferences Address Critical Homeland Security Issue: Public Safety Communications

By Robert E. Lee Jr. and Julio "Rick" Murphy For Homeland Defense Journal

Years before September 11, 2001, public safety officials identified a critical radio communications problem, one that could severely cripple the response time of public safety personnel in an emergency. Put simply, the problem is that public safety officials cannot always talk to each other over their radios when they need to. Recent studies have shown that up to a third of public safety emergency calls fail because of a lack of radio interoperability.

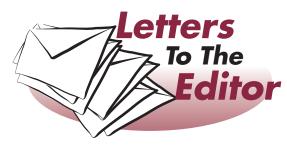
One of the biggest roadblocks to improving public safety communications interoperability is developing coordination and partnerships among public safety agencies. For that reason, the The Public Safety Wireless

Network (PSWN) program works with the public safety community, policy decision makers, and wireless technology providers to lay a solid foundation for improving wireless communications interoperability. The organization recently sponsored two one-day conferences—one in Tennessee and one in Arizona—for key stakeholders to identify the most prominent challenges limiting wireless interoperability, formulate solutions to address these challenges, and network with one another.

Tennessee

More than 150 elected and appointed officials, public safety executives, and wireless communications vendors met in Nashville Tuesday, April 9 to discuss the state of interoperability in Tennessee and develop strategies

continued on page 7



Issue 6

Just finished issue 6 and found it very informative. Keep up the good work.

- Jon M. Sorensen PBS&J Chantilly, Va.

Format Suggestions

First, I would like to say I greatly appreciate your free publication and the information that you publish.

I have a suggestion that would greatly enhance the use of your publication. I suggest that on the page that you hit the hotlink to open the large PDF files for your publication that you add a list of topics per page that you could directly hotlink toward. It would save your readers a great amount of time if they could

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review an index of the articles prior to opening up the large PDF files. It is currently very time consuming to wade through the entire publication to find articles that pertain to your business or special interests. Thank you.

- Scott E. Short IDWR Boise, ID

From the Editor

Thank you for your comments. We debated two alternatives when we planned to publish this paper. One was an

electronic newsletter along the lines of your suggestion. The second was a PDF file. The **Homeland Defense Journal** is advertising supported — the advertisers underwrite the entire paper. Therefore, we deliver to the reader the articles, research and advertising.

There was also a trade off between printing the paper and electronic delivery. We chose electronic delivery, as it saves us five to 10 days of print, sort and mail time. This allows us to deliver very timely information. As the size of the paper grows, I am sure we will have to revisit these plans.



By Don Dickson Homeland Defense Journal

We asked for information about public and private research and development labs and you responded!! And the responses are still coming in. Rather than reject submissions, we decided to extend the deadline. So, if you haven't told us about your R&D lab, you have until Monday, May 13. Tell us the name of your lab, mailing

address, Web site address, mission (in 50 words or less), and a spokesperson's name, phone number and e-mail address. Send this information to editor@homelanddefense-journal.com and we'll include your lab in our directory.

Grant Opportunities

Whenever I attend conferences, I always end up in conversations about grants. That's no surprise considering federal domestic funding for homeland security is expected to top

\$42 billion in fiscal year 2003. Most of those funds will be routed through not less than 14 different federal agencies in the form of at least 45 aid programs.

Getting grants maybe confusing, but definitely worth investment. time **Homeland Defense Journal** columnist Michael Paddock, CEO of Grants Office, LLC, will shed some light on getting grants at Market*Access International's "Homeland Defense: Grant Opportunities" conference Tuesday, June 18, at the NRECA Conference Center in Arlington, Va. Hear how Paddock helps organizations write the perfect grant and meet the agency executives who set up and administer these funded grant programs.

Other featured speakers include Jacques Abadie III, CPCM, chief procurement officer for the District of Columbia office of contracting and procurement; Sheri Rowe, assistant director of the office of educational initiatives, Pennsylvania Department of Education; and Steve Kingsley, Market*Access vice president, who tracks and researches federal government actions that affect client interests.

To find out more about the conference, visit www.marketaccess.org.

Announcing SafeCities—GIS for Homeland Security Seminars



A buoyant gas plume model defines simulated contaminated areas around the U.S. Capitol (data courtesy of Vexcel Corporation and Flow Analysis, Inc.).

Location-based information is crucial to homeland security. Managers at all levels of government must effectively collect, analyze, and share spatial data. Fire, police, public works, public health, building and safety, water, engineering, utilities, and other disciplines utilize geographic information system (GIS) software for analysis and planning; this can be extended to managing and reducing the consequences of all forms of public emergencies.

You are invited to attend a free SafeCities workshop on GIS technology for community safety sponsored by ESRI, the world leader in GIS software, and Compaq Computer Corporation. This workshop is specially designed for government professionals who want to learn how a GIS can help make their communities safer places to live. Whether your goal is integration across your entire agency's enterprise or increasing participation by local governments and the public, this seminar is for you.

- Sacramento, CA May 14, 2002
 Seattle, WA May 16, 2002
 Atlanta, GA May 28, 2002
 Washington, DC June 11, 2002
 Newark, NJ June 13, 2002
 Denver, CO July 23, 2002
- Dallas, TX May 30, 2002 Columbus, OH July 25, 2002

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Force Protection Command and Control Information Management System

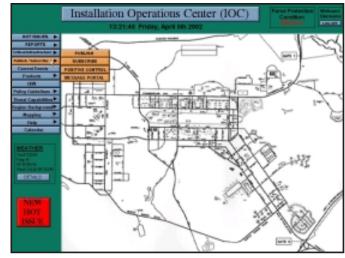
By Maj. Shawn Hollingsworth For Homeland Defense Journal

The events of Sept. 11 forced us, as a nation, to re-examine how to protect ourselves against a present and capable terrorist threat. President Bush's executive order established the Office of Homeland Security and charged the office with the responsibility of figuring out how to efficiently aggregate information about potential terrorist threats from local, state and federal government agencies then get that information to the responders instantaneously.

First responders, such as fire and EMS, need to know if the area in question is still at risk before they arrive at the scene and become victims. Although there are many emergency response tools, such as Consequences Assessment Tool Set (CATS), they do not share data across a homogenous system facilitating a common picture. For that reason, the Fort Gordon Battle Lab developed the Force Protection Command and Control Information Management System (FPC2IMS) that facilitates detecting, preparing, preventing, protecting, responding and recovering from a terrorist attack using customized tools already in inventory. The ultimate goal of FPC2IMS is to aggregate information relevant to the threat from a variety of sources and present it in a way that facilitates immediate action.

Attracting Partners

We started the development process by polling our Emergency Operations Center (EOC), using Information Dissemination



The Force Protection Command and Control Information Management System (FPC2IMS) facilitates detecting, preparing, preventing, protecting, responding and recovering from a terrorist attack using customized tools already in inventory

Management-Tactical (IDM-T) as a baseline for development. IDM-Ts inherent capabilities of data duplication, distributed environment, common client picture, wide-area assured delivery transport services, and open standards, were ripe for use with this system. After the initial installation and feedback, the response was one of anticipated adulation for the work we had begun.

Homeland Security Spending Round-up

continued from page 1

Federal Law Enforcement

Federal law enforcement agencies receive special attention in the 2003 budget request. The FBI would be authorized to add and additional 300 agents to help with an enhanced focus on terrorist surveillance and collection of intelligence information about terrorist activities. More than 130 agents will be added to assist with cyber security and cyber crime. The Drug Enforcement Agency would also receive an additional 25 agents to assist in tracking financial transactions involving terrorists.

Department of Defense and Intelligence Community

DoD's homeland security-related activities would get a boost of \$7.8 billion for the next year. The bulk of that request — \$4.6 billion — goes to physical security of DoD facilities and personnel inside the United States. The National Guard's Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams receive a boost as well as increased funding for research and development related to combating terrorism.

Protecting Critical Infrastructure

Funding is provided for a strategic long-term plan for protection of the nations' infrastructure including nuclear power plants, ports, hydroelectric dams, telecommunications nodes, chemical facilities, bridges, dams. A special emphasis is placed on a unified plan including roles for federal, state and local governments. Congress has taken an interest in this effort with hearings and legislation dealing with port security and nuclear power plant security. Some in Congress are pushing for federalization of security forces guarding nuclear power plants.

What They're Saying on the Hill

By Kelly Kingsley Homeland Defense Journal

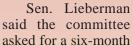
Homeland Defense Journal tapped into the database of its partner, Market*Access International, to compile these highlights from recent Capitol Hill testimony pertaining to homeland defense.

defense.

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Sen. Joseph Lieberman,

D-Conn., Chairman of the Governmental Affairs Committee Before the U.S. Senate Thursday, April 18, 2002



assessment of the federal government's ability to prepare for and respond to a future attack, and specifically for an update on the coordination between public health and law enforcement agencies.

He said a biological or chemical attack is a difficult type of terrorist attack to bring under control and one that relies heavily on the federal government for the detection and identification expertise of its laboratories or the therapeutic value of its stockpiled vaccines.

Ten major agencies and dozens of Defense including the Department and the intelligence agencies, he said are responsible for threat assessment, surveillance of disease outbreaks, the protection of food and water supplies, developing and stockpiling vaccines, and assisting state and local governments in planning, training and responding to attack. He noted that poor communication and coordination among federal agencies —and between federal, state and local governments — is one of the greatest impediments to effectively protecting the public.

Since October, he said, the Administration has set aside more than

\$1 billion to help states respond to public health emergencies resulting from terrorism and it has requested an additional \$4.3 billion in the fiscal year 2003 budget — an increase of 45 percent over the current fiscal year — to prevent, identify and respond to bioterrorist attacks.

The Administration, he said, also plans to expand the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Health Alert Network, which would connect every county health system to CDC through the Internet. Half a billion dollars is slated for a program to help local hospitals.

George Strawn,

Acting Assistant Director for the National Science Foundation's Computer and Information Science and Engineering

Before the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation and Subcommittee on Science, Technology and Space Wednesday, April 24, 2002

George Strawn said a major problem in developing a robust cyber security research program is the small number of faculty members doing research in cyber security, which translates into a shortage of next-generation cyber security workers and faculty. He explained that the National Science Foundation is addressing the issue with scholarships for its service/cybercorp program, which awards qualified institutions scholarships for undergraduate and graduate

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What They're Saying on the Hill

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students studying computer security. The program was funded at approximately \$11 million the past two years. The Bush Administration requested \$19.3 million in supplemental funding to enhance this program in fiscal year 2002.

Strawn noted that in addition to individual research awards, NSF recently increased the number of large project interdisciplinary awards it has made in areas of IT research. Under the Information Technology Research (ITR) priority area initiated in 2000, NSF began a major invigoration of its IT research activities, including a focus on large, interdisciplinary research projects.

Tommy G. Thompson

Secretary,
Department of
Health and Human
Services
Government Affairs
Committee
Before the U.S. Senate
Thursday, April 18,
2002



Secretary Tommy Thompson said under the Federal Response Plan, the Department of Health and Human Services is the lead agency within the federal government for addressing the medical and public health consequences of all manner of mass casualty events. He added that HHS's preparedness and response to bioterrorist attacks includes a broad range of activities, including epidemic detection and response; maintaining and securing the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile; and performing research to improve methods, training, and healthcare service delivery. He said HHS's 24-hour-7-days-a-week Emergency Command Center, which was enacted after September 11, includes experts from several HHS agencies, as well as two Army War College fellows.

Thompson created the Office of Public Health Preparedness (OPHP) within the Office of the Secretary and recruited as its first director, Dr. Donald A. Henderson, an internationally acclaimed leader in public health. Henderson recently briefed OHS staff about awarding more than \$1 billion to all 50 States, four major municipalities (the District of Columbia, Los Angeles County, Chicago and New York City), and five U.S. territories, for state and local preparedness for bioterrorism.

The Secretary said developing vaccines and maintaining the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile are important parts of the War Against Terrorism. He explained that the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile is purchasing enough antibiotics to treat up to 20 million individuals for anthrax exposure. HHS, he said, is purchasing sufficient smallpox vaccines for all Americans in fiscal year 2002.

Thompson added that another important aspect of preparedness is the response capacity of hospitals. HHS's fiscal year 2003 budget provides \$518 million for hospital preparedness and infrastructure to enhance biological and chemical preparedness plans focused on hospitals. He said that budget supports a substantial increase in the number of safety inspections for FDA-regulated imported products and a corresponding increase in laboratory capability to sup-

port increased inspections. That budget also includes \$184 million to construct, repair and secure facilities at the CDC.

Thompson said priorities include the construction of an infectious disease/bioterrorism laboratory in Fort Collins, Colo., and the completion of a second infectious disease laboratory, an environmental laboratory, and a communication and training facility in Atlanta.

Mark F. Wong,
Acting Coordinator for
Counterterrorism,
U.S. Department of State
Before the House Committee on
International Relations
Wednesday, April 24, 2002

Mark Wong spoke to the committee about the global reach of terrorist organizations. He said that terrorist groups, just like businesses, are "going global." Globalization allows terror groups to increase their reach and effectiveness, while decreasing the risk of a catastrophic counter-attack. Wong talked

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The Department of Transportation's (DOT) Transportation Administrative Service Center (TASC) Information Technology Operations has established a mechanism for Federal, state, and local government customers to rapidly acquire a wide array of specialized or "niche" information technology (IT) services and support.

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What They're Saying on the Hill

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about specific terrorist groups that have a global reach:

Al Qaeda

This is the most prominent example of the globalization of terror. He said Al Qaeda's verified presence in more than half of the countries of the world speaks volumes about its level of sophistication and further underscores its posture as "enemy No. 1" of the United States and most of the free world.

Hezballah

Wong described Hezballah as a multi-faceted, multinational organization with broader penetration in the Western Hemisphere than any other terrorist organization. Hezballah, he said, has a presence in virtually every country in North and South America, including the United States and Canada.

Wong noted that Hezballah's Islamic Jihad Organization, IJO, headed by Imad Mugniyah, is blamed for killing more Americans overseas than any other terrorist organization, including al Al Qaeda.

Colombia

Colombia, Wong said, is statistically the world's most terrorism-afflicted nation. In 2001, he said, 55 percent of all terrorist attacks on U.S. interests abroad occurred in Colombia. The 16,000-member Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) is the world's largest terrorist organization and perhaps its richest, while the 9,000-member United Defense Group of Colombia (AUC) is Latin America's largest right-wing paramilitary organization.

Wong concluded with a reiteration of the Administration's request that it be given the tools needed to fight the war on terrorism effectively. These tools include expanding the State Department's legal authorities in Colombia to address the reality of terrorism

Jane F. Garvey, Federal Aviation Administrator Before the Senate Committee on Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation Tuesday, April 16, 2002



Administrator Jane Garvey said that the FAA is working to ensure a successful transition of security operations and research to the Transportation Security Administration (TSA). She noted that the president's proposed fiscal year 2003 budget provides capital funding for the FAA consistent with the levels contained in the Aviation Investment and Reform Act for the 20 Century (AIR-21): Airport grants are funded at \$3.4 billion, capital modernization programs are funded at \$3.0 billion, and FAA operations are funded at \$7.5 billion.

She said the Safer Skies initiative consists of three teams with similar goals to improve aviation safety: Commercial Aviation Safety Team (CAST), General Aviation Joint Steering Committee (JSC), and Partners in Cabin Safety (PICS). CAST, she said, has been implementing strategies to address Flight Into Terrain, Approach and Landing, and Uncontained Engine

Failures. The General Aviation JSC aims to eliminate the equivalent of an entire year's worth of accidents by 2007. And, she said, PICS was chartered to bring the passenger into the cabin safety equation by providing information to the public regarding cabin safety issues

Garvey also talked about the Air Transportation Oversight System (ATOS), which is now in place for the nation's 10 largest airlines and will ultimately include all U.S. airlines. It is designed to identify safety trends and correct problems before accidents occur.

Garvey also addressed technological solutions that are being implemented through the Airport Movement Area Safety System (AMASS) and the Airport Surface Detection Equipment (ASDE-X). She said the president's 2003 budget request provides \$21.7 million for AMASS and \$87.8 million for ASDE-X. Twenty-seven of the 34 AMASS sites are scheduled for commissioning by September 30.

She also said that the country must plan for aviation growth. In order to do this the FAA is to update the Operational Evolution Plan (OEP). Even with recent events, the OEP still plans a nearly 30 percent increase in capacity by 2010. She outlined several initiatives:

- •Tactical, real-time approach to managing delays and demand pertaining to weather and other issues
- •Reduced separation "Area Navigation" routes in the Gulf of Mexico were successfully implemented last year, allowing for a greater flow of aircraft in this area
- •A new 10,000-foot runway at Detroit Metro opened in early December
- •The use of User Request Evaluation Tool, which allows for more direct routes, increased arrival capacities, and a more predictable flight experience for the passenger

Garvey also said the FAA is moving toward the creation of an Air Traffic Organization (ATO). The ATO will be a performance-based air traffic services organization that will commit to clear objectives, specific measurable goals, customer service standards and targets for improved performance.



Conferences Address Critical Homeland Security Issue: Public Safety Communications

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for improving interoperability.

At the conference, speakers discussed ways to address the many unique wireless communications challenges across the state, including varied terrain, spectrum limitations, nuclear power plants and associated security issues, and the integration of voice and data services across a statewide, shared integrated network. Funding was also mentioned as a major stumbling block — even a "costeffective" statewide solution can cost millions of dollars.

To address these challenges, Tennessee officials formed a cooperative alliance to share resources and costs of a shared statewide interoperability solution. The Mobile Communications Alliance Team (MOCAT), a team composed of representatives of various state agencies and the Tennessee Valley Authority, aspires to create a statewide mobile voice and data communications system that enables first responders at the local, state, regional and national levels to coordinate effectively during emergencies. MOCAT's proposed unique, cost-effective solution would allow government agencies to share a communications backbone system with critical infrastructure operators, such as utility companies.

During the conference, elected and appointed officials, public safety executives, wireless communications vendors and critical infrastructure providers shared ideas and begin developing actionable strategies to improve interoperability. As part of a panel discussion, elected officials expressed support for additional appropriations to fund communications but also stated that some of the funds must come from federal sources.

Specifically, Republican state Rep. Chris Newton said state officials were including communications in their homeland security planning.

Bill Pogue, the co-chair of MOCAT and the chief of technology services for the Tennessee Department of Safety, ended the conference by outlining next steps and issuing a call to action. "The issue of interoperability now needs to be elevated to toplevel state decision makers. If the problem becomes the governor's problem, then the problem has the chance to be solved," said Pogue. He also challenged state and local government stakeholders to get involved in improving interoperability.

Arizona

Arizona officials also worked toward improving interoperability for their state's public safety responders. Tuesday, April 30, more than 350 participants attended a one-day conference in Phoenix. Speakers included Janet Napolitano, Arizona attorney general; George Weisz, governor's deputy chief of staff; and Col. Dennis Garrett, director of Arizona Department of Public

Like Tennessee's conference, participants in Phoenix discussed Arizona's many challenges to improve public safety communications interoperability. In addition to building support to address the issue of interoperability, officials realized they must determine how to fund the system and decide what technical solution best fits the needs of a large, sparsely populated state. Arizona's other challenges included border security issues, how to provide service in rural areas where cell phone service is not yet available, and fulfilling the unique needs of tribal nations.

Arizona public safety officials established the Arizona **Public Safety Communications** Committee (AZ PSCC) to address these challenges and in the last year have undertaken an aggressive outreach and education campaign with assistance from the PSWN Program. The committee is composed of public safety agencies and elected officials — including law enforcement, fire, emergency medical services, corrections, and chief information officers — from across the state who are committed to improving public safety communications. The campaign aims to cultivate grassroots and executive support for the funding necessary to design and implement a shared statewide radio system.

In his welcome address, Weisz noted that the theme was "Education, education, education," which was echoed by speakers throughout the day as they stressed the importance of building support among both key stakeholders and the public. In conjunction with this theme, the Arizona State House of Representatives recently adopted a resolution expressing support for an interoperable statewide communications system. The State Senate is also expected to

adopt the resolution. Additionally, Napolitano said interoperability is an integral part of homeland security, and challenged the participants to "have the collective will to talk to the public and build public demand" for interoperable communications.

The AZ PSCC determined that the ideal statewide system would be a 700 megahertz

(MHz), standards-compliant system that would allow existing regional 800 MHz trunked systems to tie in and interoperate, thus increasing their coverage. The statewide system would also unite smaller systems that currently are not interoperable. Additionally, the committee received federal funding to conduct a statewide needs assessment, and expects to release a request for proposals for system design in the next six months. The committee will also continue to build support and identify possible funding avenues.

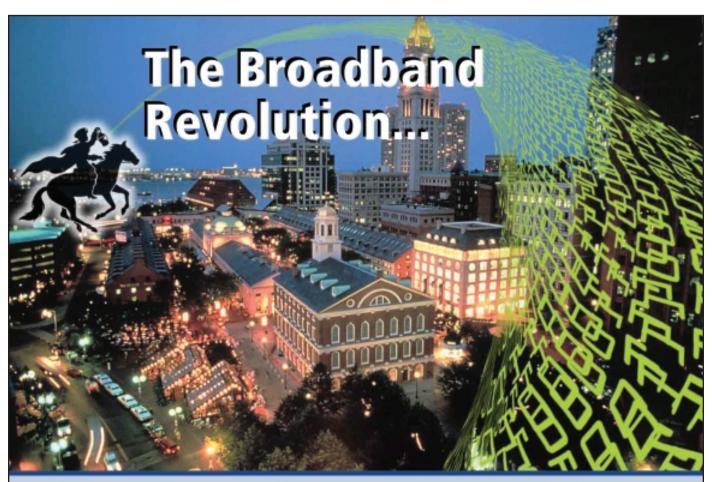
Robert E. Lee Jr. and Julio "Rick" Murphy are PSWN program managers for the Department of Justice and Department of the Treasury. The PSWN Program is working to ensure that public safety wireless communications interoperability remains a high priority and an integral part of national security. The program will hold its next regional symposium Tuesday, June 4 through Thursday, June 6 in Portland, Ore. Registration is free and open to the public. For more information, call(800)565-PSWN or visit www.pswn.gov.

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At a Glance: The Force Protection Command and Control Information Management System

The Force Protection Command and Control Information Management System (FPC2IMS) is the first step toward enabling organizations to know what they need to know when they need to know it and then quickly and securely disseminate that information to others. This tool gets to the root of solving information flow and to decision making in support of force protection issues as described in the Force Protection Operations and Organization, Transformation Installation Management and the Homeland Defense Initiative. The ultimate goal of FPC2IMS is to aggregate information relevant to the threat from a variety of sources and present it in a way that facilitates immediate action.

The FPC2IMS is primarily a commanders' decision support tool that:

- Uses Web-based architecture to meet Installation Commander Critical Information Requirements
- Improves base support planning
- Becomes a Request for Information tool that assists installation staff during a planning or crisis process
- Elevates access and visibility of critical installation infrastructure and data planning

The FPC2IMS also provides situational and threat awareness for contingency and crisis planning, such as:

• Critical infrastructure visibility, including high-value targets,

- mission essential vulnerable areas, and more
- Connectivity with local, state and federal emergency crisis centers
- Reporting and publishing through subscription services
- Geographic incident reporting
- Message traffic through preset templates

FPC2IMS provides a variety of functions, including:

- Simultaneous management of information transfers from multiple clients using a multi-threaded server
- A fully distributed, DII COE compliant environment
- A set of federated catalogs that can index commercial and Defense Department sources
- Priority order, first-in/first-out information dissemination
- Aggregated information requests by clients to ensure dissemination to all destinations with a minimum number of transmissions
- A Web-based interface for users to register to receive information, view information based on those registrations, provide data for dissemination, view the status of dissemination requests, and access other IDM-T awareness and access services
- A monitoring capability that displays information and enables an administrator to view the status of all client connections, client registrations, transport interfaces, and data dissemination transactions

Due to overwhelming response, the deadline is extended to Tuesday, May 14.

HOMELAND DEFENSE JOURNAL PRESENTS: RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT LAB DIRECTORY

The next issue of **Homeland Defense Journal** will include a homeland defense lab directory.

"This is an information resource for both government and industry," said Don Dickson. **Homeland Defense Journal** publisher. The directory will contain valuable information, including contact information, for public and private labs used for integration, testing, research and development.

To include your lab in the directory, submit the following information to editor@homelanddefensejournal.com before *Tuesday*, *May 14*.

Name of government entity or company:

Mailing Address:

Web-site:

Mission (50 words or less):

Current partners:

Contact name and title:

Phone number:

Force Protection Command and Control Information Management System

continued from page 3

The list of participants grew quickly, including Fort Monroe in Virginia, Fort Leavenworth in Kansas and Fort Huachuca in Arizona. Each lent its expertise and feedback to the development effort.

At the top of the list for needed functionality was the ability to see a map of the installation with the entire associated infrastructure. Though our initial effort was on the right track, the EOC personnel felt we had room for improvement.

Hard pressed for funding and in need of support, our garrison commander arranged what would become a chance encounter.

During the Army Garrison Commanders Conference earlier this year, the deputy chief of staff for base operating systems (DCS-BOS), an unintended but welcomed supporter, directed our efforts toward their systems division. It was evident after our first meeting there was a perfect synergy of efforts between our organizations, and we began to integrate the best of both systems.

Homeland Defense and Combat Support Sector

Air Force Research Laboratory provides a rapid response force with innovative technologies to meet the urgent requirements of military commanders and national defense agencies

By Lt. Col. Daniel Faulkner, John Connolly and Debbie Miller For Homeland Defense Journal

"Bringing tomorrow's technologies to today's war fighter is how Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC) officials are helping fight America's war on terrorism," according to the October 16, 2001 issue of the Air Force Materiel Command News Service.

"The administration is setting new priorities and a new strategy for the nation's defense. The recent terrorist attacks on America dramatically and tragically emphasized the need for these changes," said Gen. Lester Lyles, AFMC commander. "We in AFMC need to help shape and lead that change by acquiring and sustaining the new capabilities the Air Force will need in the future to maintain its dominant combat edge. If we're to continue providing world-class materiel support to our customers, we must clearly understand their changing requirements and periodically review how we do business."

In response to Lyles's remarks, Maj. Gen. Paul D. Nielsen, Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL) commander, established Noble Eagle Sector, AFRL/XPN, within the headquarters' directorate of plans and programs. Recently, Noble Eagle Sector merged with the Human Systems and Logistics Sector to become the new Homeland Defense and Combat Support Sector, AFRL/XPH.

According to Dan Kugel, chief of the new sector, the office's mission is to provide focus for all AFRL science and technology activities that support homeland defense, agile combat support, and logistics support to acquisition. The synergy created by combining the two sectors, he said, will significantly enhance AFRL's ability to identify, advocate and manage technology investment opportunities pertaining to combating terrorism within the Department of Defense and other government agencies, greater logistics interface with AFMC enterprise commanders, and improved responsiveness to war fighter combat support requirements.

Fulfilling the sector's newer homeland defense mission is a two-step, pull/push process. The first step is the "pull" process where battlefield commanders, war fighters, national defense agencies and emergency crews establish rapid response requirements for new technologies. The AFMC battle staff provides a 24/7-communication conduit to rapidly react to war fighter requests and operational requirements. The AFRL Crisis Action Team (ACAT) and the Homeland Defense and Combat Support Sector are AFRL's link to the AFMC battle staff. When combined, the ACAT and Sector provide a rapid response capability by leveraging the technological information within AFRL to provide potential solutions to operational deficiencies and needs.

The second step is the "push" process. To provide a clearinghouse of potential science and technology solutions in support of homeland security requirements, AFRL established a Web-accessed database. Currently, the secure Web site contains more than 220 AFRL leading-edge technologies that are either funded programs or proposed initiatives. Requesting agencies can view these technologies and sort by areas such as technology directorate, time to transition, category and capability. Plans are underway to streamline data entry procedures and to migrate the database for use by other service labs and government agencies. Since September 11, 2001, AFRL has provided several laboratory technologies to agencies, including the New York City Disaster Response Force, the Federal Aviation Administration, and battlefield commanders at home and abroad. The sector is looking for government, industry and academic partners that have innovative ideas and can rapidly respond to tomorrow's challenges.

Since President Bush established the executive Office of Homeland Security September 20, 2001, several local, state and federal government and military agencies established similar organizations as a single point of contact to coordinate homeland defense. Most of these offices, including the Homeland Defense and Combat Support Sector, are refining their new roles.

"Establishing a new office is a work in progress, but we are almost there," said Kugel. "We are finalizing our organizational structure, identifying functions, aligning personnel, and ensuring we are well established as participating members of the processes our customers use for requirements definition, inte-

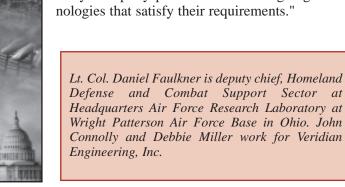
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DoD Certifies Six Acquisition Programs

By Jim Garamone American Forces Press Service

The Defense Department has certified six acquisition projects to Congress under the Nunn-McCurdy Law. The certification allows the programs to move forward, said Pete Aldridge, defense undersecretary for acquisition, technology and logistics, during a press roundtable Thursday, May 2.

The Nunn-McCurdy Law requires the secretary of defense to certify that programs with a 25 percent cost increase are necessary for national security. It also mandates the department put controls in place to get costs under control. Programs not certified are canceled. The most recent — and so far, only — case of that was the Navy's Area Terminal Defense System in December.

Aldridge said four criteria



Pete Aldridge

are used for certifications: Is the program essential for national security? Is there an equally capable, lower-cost alternative available? Are costs under control? Is there management in place to keep spending under control? He certified all six programs that ran into Nunn-McCurdy limits.

The first is the H-1 helicopter. DoD is "remanufacturing" 280 H-1 replacements for the AH-1 Cobra and for the

UH-1 Huey, Aldridge said. The plan calls for the Huey and Cobra to have common engines, tail rotors and other components. "So there's a great logistics benefit from having commonality of the two approaches," he said, adding alternatives are "vastly more expensive."

Aldridge also certified the CH-47 Chinook helicopter program. "We're going to remanufacture 317 CH-47s for the heavy lift helicopter replacement," he said. "Every alternative was two to three times more expensive."

The LPD-17 Amphibious Transport Dock Ship program is also certified. There are four ships under contract leading to a 12-ship buy. "Ninety-five percent of the design has been completed," Aldridge said. "Most of the problems are behind us."

Aldridge had to certify the

chemical demilitarization program because it's governed by treaty. He said DoD continues to examine alternative technologies to accelerate the process.

The Multiple-Launch Rocket System upgrade program also gained certification. Upgrades include improved launchers, the development of a GPS guidance system and extended missile range, he said. MLRS is a joint program with Germany, Italy, France and the United Kingdom.

The last of the six is the Space-based Infrared System-High. "This is the replacement for the current ballistic missile early-warning system with the added requirements for technical intelligence and missile defense," Aldridge said. "This is essential for national security. The alternatives were much more expensive given the state of the current program."

Contribute to Homeland Defense Journal

Homeland Defense Journal was created as a forum for the useful flow of information between the private and public sectors that will positively influence and hasten the development of solutions to homeland security requirements.

We invite government employees at every level of government, military personnel, and industry leaders to use this paper as a voice. **Homeland Defense Journal** highlights strides made within the homeland defense community.

If you're in government, describe new initiatives your department or agency is working on. If you're in an industry providing homeland defense solutions, get the word out about your projects and programs that are securing the homeland. Below are some topics we're featuring in upcoming issues.

Write to editor@homelanddefensejournal.com if you are interested in contributing an article or would like a copy of our writer's guidelines.

Editorial Calendar			
Issue Date	Торіс	Deadline	
May 21	Transportation Security	May 10	
June 4	Information Systems	May 24	
June 18	Physical Security	June 7	
July 2	Federal Grants Opportunities	June 21	

Book Review

The Age of Terror: America and the World after September 11 Edited by Strobe Talbott and Nayan Chanda Published by Basic Books and Yale Center for the Study of Globalization

By Elliott Grollman For Homeland Defense Journal

Many books have been written since and about the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks on America. There was an impact on us as individuals, as a community, as a nation and as a member of the world community. The attacks forever altered our image of ourselves as citizens of this country and how America fits in with the rest of the world. Americans seem to be searching for an explanation of what occurred and, more importantly, where we go from here. There are books about terrorism tactics, revenge, Afghanistan, Islam, radical fundamentalism, first responders and Osama Bin Laden.

One of these new books, "The Age of Terror: America and the World after September 11," published by Basic Books and Yale Center for the Study of Globalization, attempts to answer some of the questions that Americans have pondered since Sept. 11. Eight authors, seven teachers and a scientist — all faculty of Yale University — apply their academic skills to address Sept. 11 through their respective disciplines.

John Lewis Gaddis, a professor of history, looks at America's recent history, its national security and its place in the world. Abbas Amanaat, a professor of history and Middle Eastern studies, examines the roots of Islamic extremism and its

celebration of martyrdom. Paul Kennedy, a professor of history, appraises American power and how to maintain it in the face of global terrorism. Charles Hill, a professor in international security studies and former diplomat, looks at the Middle East America's confused relationship with it. Niall Ferguson, a professor of political and financial history, looks at America's role as the sole economic and military superpower and its rela-

Edited by STBOBE TALBOTT and SAYAS CHANDA tionship with the rest of the world.

Harold Koh, a professor of international law, looks at American response to the attacks within the framework of its rule of law and concern for human rights. Paul Bracken, a

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THE AGE OF TERROR



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Book Review

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professor of management and political science, writes about U.S. intelligence and homeland defense failures prior to Sept.11 and what the new Office of Homeland Defense can do in the future. Finally, Maxine Singer, a microbiologist, writes how she feels America's scientific assets within the military and civilian community must combine in the battle against weapons of mass destruction.

While I don't recommend this book for responders, I highly recommend it to students of history or international affairs with an interest in terrorism. This excellent reference looks at the effects of the Sept. 11 attacks on our country across a wide spectrum of disciplines and how our country may prepare for and/or prevent the next attack.

Elliott Grollman, a retired Army Reserve MP officer, is an adjunct professor at the Northern Virginia Community College in the criminal justice department. He is the chairman of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Government's law enforcement working group on weapons of mass destruction and a member of the National Medical Response Team. He may be reached at evan@erols.com.

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U.S., Canada Partner to Obtain Licensed Stockpile of Smallpox Vaccine

By Gerry J. Gilmore American Forces Press Service

WASHINGTON, April 30, 2002 — Department of Defense scientists and contractors are working to obtain U.S. Food and Drug Administration approval for a smallpox vaccine developed by the military a decade ago, according to an Army medical researcher at Fort Detrick, Md.

However, it will likely take a few years of testing until the FDA approves the vaccine for licensure and renewed production, said Army Col. David L. Danley, project manager for the Joint Vaccine Acquisition Program. He noted that an agreement signed March 27 by DoD and Canada's Department of National Defence will facilitate that goal.

Danley, a research scientist, holds a doctorate in biological sciences, immunity and infectious diseases. He said his organization is responsible for advance development, FDA licensure, and management of biological defense vaccines for the DoD.

The U.S.-Canada agreement, he explained, "ensures that we will produce a vaccine that is licensed in both the United States and Canada" that can be shared between the two countries and used by our armed forces.

"This is both a DoD and a national concern. There are no potential bioterror weapons that are as communicable or infectious as smallpox," he said.

He said the DoD smallpox vaccine under development was

created at the U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases at Detrick in the early 1990s. "But there was no requirement at that time to make a licensed smallpox vaccine," he noted.

While authorities seek FDA approval, Canadian defense officials will work to have the vaccine licensed by their counterpart government agency, Health Canada, DoD officials have said.

The U.S.-Canada agreement uses a structured process to obtain licensure and to set up production of approved vaccine, Danley said. He added that the contractor uses "acquisition processes you'd use to build a tank" in looking for manufacturers to make and test the vaccine.

The unit cost of the vaccine probably won't be influenced by the agreement, but its availability will be improved, he said. Canada and the United States will be able to share military smallpox vaccine stockpiles, he said, as production of the new, approved vaccine picks up.

However, he said, the U.S.-Canada agreement should reduce the cost of developing the vaccine. The U.S. military, Danley noted, is working with Dynport Vaccine Co., a prime contractor in Frederick, Md., that is developing new DoD biodefense vaccines, except the currently licensed anthrax vaccine.

He said DoD is working with the Department of Health and Human Services to ensure availability of current smallpox

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Force Protection Command and Control Information Management System

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Using ArcIMS

One of the tools used by the DSCBOS systems division, headed by Bob Houston, is ArcIMS, the most widely used Webbased GIS system in the country. ArcIMS assesses risks to community and infra-

structure, establishes mitigation/protection plans, determines the scale of emergency, estimates the rate of spread or progression, identifies evacuating at-risk populations, expedites and directs rescue efforts, provides accurate damage assess-

ments, and prioritizes recovery efforts.

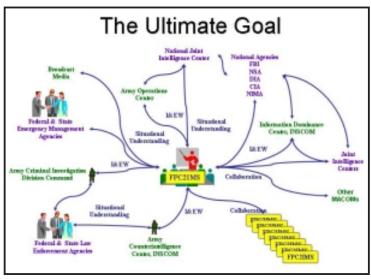
The system also offers unique and powerful data integration capabilities, making it possible for users to access data then quickly and simply integrate it with data from many other Internet and local sources. It is used to distribute geographic data to many concurrent users and allow them to do locationbased analyses.

ArcIMS provided map sharing of infor-

mation about the installation and surrounding counties through the layering of data, such as waterways, buildings, streets and dams. Using the incident layer, the system provided geographic placement of incidents, in this case terrorist activity, on the map for all clients in the FPC2IMS to see. By using both ArcIMS and FPC2IMS we found a capable solution enabling real-time data sharing about the terrorist threat across the network.

Since its inception, numerous organizations have begun supporting the continued development of the system, including DCSBOS, Maneuver Support Center, Richmond County Emergency Management Agency, IDM-T Program Management Office, Fort Gordon in Georgia, Fort Leonard Wood in Missouri, as well as original partners Fort Huachuca, Fort Leavenworth and Fort Monroe.

Maj. Shawn Hollingsworth is a testing and evaluation projects officer at Fort Gordon Battle Lab in Georgia. He may be reached at hollings@gordon.army.mil or 706-791-4819.



The ultimate goal of FPC2IMS is to aggregate information relevant to the threat from a variety of sources and present it in a way that facilitates immediate action

U.S., Canada Partner to Obtain Licensed Stockpile of Smallpox Vaccine

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vaccine and antiserum stockpiles for military use. HHS has a contractor that's also making a new vaccine to support the civilian population.

Smallpox vaccine uses live vaccinia virus, which is not smallpox, but a related virus, Danley said. Healthy vaccine recipients might feel short-term side effects, he noted, but there is little chance they'd become seriously ill from vaccinia.

The vaccine can be dangerous — possibly fatal — to patients with impaired immunity systems, he remarked. He noted, however, that the antiserum VIG, short for Vaccinia Immune Globulin, can be used to treat some adverse events associated with smallpox vaccination.

Danley noted people haven't died from smallpox in a long

time. World health officials declared naturally occurring small-pox wiped out in the 1980s. The last laboratory-acquired human smallpox infection occurred in 1978 in Great Britain, he said, and the last field case of smallpox was discovered in Somalia in 1977. DoD stopped routine smallpox vaccinations in 1989-1990 at the end of the Cold War.

U.S. military concern about the disease was rekindled by the discovery that the former Soviet Union weaponized smallpox during the Cold War, he said.

The world's only smallpox virus samples were believed contained in two depositories, one in the old Soviet Union, and the other at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in

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U.S., Canada Partner to Obtain Licensed Stockpile of Smallpox Vaccine

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Atlanta. "There is suggestion that unfriendly Third World countries may hold smallpox samples," Danley said.

Third, he noted, the genetic code of smallpox is known. Related viruses could be genetically engineered into smallpox, he said, pointing to recent news reports about the close relationship between so-called camel pox and smallpox.

Military and other federal, local and state authorities are concerned about smallpox as a bioweapon, Danley said, noting qualities that make it dangerous to human populations: Smallpox is highly infectious and easily transmitted in the air and by contact. Symptoms can take up to two weeks to show, so the disease conceivably can spread before anyone realizes there's been an attack.

Smallpox is a debilitative disease and is fatal in about 30 percent of infections. Victims become badly and permanently scarred over their faces and bodies by pox, which are skin eruptions. Danley said the very young and very old seem the most susceptible, perhaps due to immature or weakened immune systems.

Smallpox victims generally experience "first a fever, then tiredness, until a rash appears that becomes skin eruptions," he said.

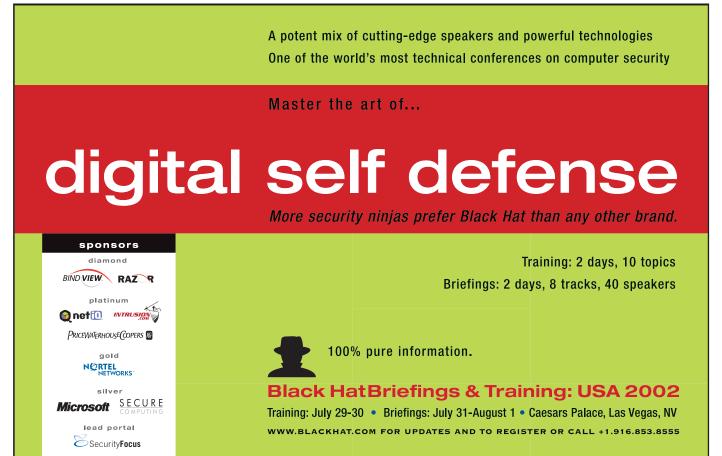
New vaccine work began during the 1980s, he added, but advanced development started in 1998. But the new small-pox vaccines "have not undergone the extensive clinical trials required to demonstrate product safety and effectiveness for FDA licensure," Danley said. Even if vaccine trials that start this sum-

mer go well, it will be 2004 or 2005 before FDA licensure could be expected, he noted.

"However, existing smallpox vaccines may be used as investigational new drugs, and can be administered to troops with informed consent," he noted. "We would have to screen recipients very carefully to ensure that we don't administer the smallpox vaccine to somebody who might become critically ill."









State Security Initiatives Report Compiled by Stateside Associates

Across the country, state governments are addressing homeland security. **Stateside Associates,** a national state and local government relations management firm based in Arlington, Va., compiled this roundup of recent state legislation and state executive actions aimed at combating terrorism.

States	Issues
Alabama	HB 38 — Creates definitions of terrorism and defines penalties and procedures*
Alaska	HB 327 — Allows the governor to ensure the state employees who are members of the National Guard will not be financially penalized while on active duty.
Arizona	No new action reported
Arkansas	No new action reported
California	AB 1815 — Enacts the California Homeland Defense Bonds Act of 2002 AB 2018 — Establishes the Public Safety Communication Advisory Board
Colorado	No new action reported
Connecticut	HB 5158 — Expands the public health laboratory, surveillance support programs, environmental health activities and programs responding to nonbiological incidents
	HB 5274 — Increases the security at the state capital and legislative office building by installing metal detectors at all public entrances to the facilities
Delaware	No new action reported
Florida	SB 622 — Prohibits use of public or commercial transportation to facilitate commission of a felony
Georgia	SB 459 — Includes language with regard to wire tapping and electronic surveillance*
Hawaii	No new action reported
Idaho	SJM 112 — States findings of the legislature and recommending United States congressional action regarding terrorism insurance*
Illinois	HB 4411 — Creates Security Information Protection Act.
Indiana	HB 1001 — Provides that a person who uses the identity of another person with the intent to commit terrorism or to obtain a weapon of mass destruction commits terroristic deception, a Class C felony SB 243 — Relates to regulation of certain tall structures*
Iowa	HF 762 — Authorizes the governor and other state officials to use state resources for defense against a terrorist attack or to respond to the consequences of an attack*
Kansas	HB 2984 — Restricts terrorism clauses in insurance policies
Kentucky	No new action reported
Louisiana	HB 53 — Enacts the Louisiana Anti-terrorism Act
Maine	The Maine Emergency Management Agency estimated the state's security and preparedness measures would cost \$31 million the first year and another \$20 million per year for the foreseeable future
Maryland	HB 1036 — Prohibits specified activities relating to acts of terrorism and other crimes; establishes specified procedures for the investigation of specified crimes; establishes specified procedures and authority of specified law enforcement agencies; establishes various restrictions on driver's licenses and identification cards issued by the Motor Vehicle Administration; alters the authority of specified law enforcement agencies under specified circumstances
Massachusetts	No new action reported
Michigan	SB 931 — Prohibits state from issuing identification cards to illegal aliens SB 932 — Makes technical corrections to military leave and employment protection law
Minnesota	HF 2849 — Authorizes closed meetings of a public body to discuss security measures for public buildings HF 3031 — Establishes Emergency Health Powers Act
Mississippi	Sources expect most security-related initiatives would focus on basic law enforcement appropriations and additional funds for the National Guard
Missouri	HB 1587 — Creates felony of mass transportation terrorism HR 3 — Amends the House rules to add a standing Committee on Terrorism, Bioterrorism and Homeland Security
Montana	No new action reported

Around The States

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States	Issues
Nebraska	No new action reported
Nevada	No new action reported
New Hampshire	HB 1461 — Transfers the office of emergency management to the department of safety, division of fire safety and emer-
	gency management HB1485 — Relative to state or local government security issues under the right-to-know law and relative to threats of biological or chemical substances
New Jersey	AB 624 — Provides local budget cap exceptions for certain insurance costs and domestic security preparedness and public safety costs; permits three-year payoff of accumulated deficits of local employee group insurance programs AB 1746 — "Public Health Preparedness Act"; appropriates \$3.8 million AB 1886 — Requires a study of the feasibility of establishing a State pharmaceutical stockpile
New Mexico	No new action reported
New York	AB 9466 — Establishes the liberty and resurgence zones program in order to expedite rebuilding and foster economic revival in New York city after the terrorism attacks AB 9800 — Provides for the development of individual site-specific disaster preparedness plans for nuclear power plants operating within the state
	AB 10105 — Appropriates \$500 million to the department of health for training, research and development for bioterrorism readiness.
North Carolina	No new action reported
North Dakota	No new action reported
Ohio	HB403 — Establishes a statewide uniform building code and two advisory committees to assist the board of building standards in developing and interpreting the Ohio building code
Oklahoma	SB 996 — Provides definitions and penalties for terrorism SJR 42 — Creates Office of Interim Oklahoma Homeland Security Director
Oregon	No new action reported
Pennsylvania	HR 312 — Directs the Veterans Affairs and Emergency Preparedness Committee to examine terrorist activities SB 1338 — Provides for measures to detect and track potential and existing public health emergencies, for declaring state of public health emergency, for control of property and persons during state of public health emergency and for public information regarding and planning for public health emergencies; and establishing the Public Health Emergency Planning Commission
Rhode Island	HB 6734 — Relates to criminal offenses and anti-terrorism HR 6615 — Creates a special commission to study the issue of school security
South Carolina	No new action reported
South Dakota	No new action reported
Tennessee	SB 2422 — Allows home rule municipalities to collect actual administrative expenses incurred as result of false threat or hoax involving biological weapons, destructive devices, or weapons of mass destruction if such municipality has adopted ordinance to prohibit such threat or hoax. HB 2473 / SB 2248 — Requires department to maintain one Level 3 laboratory in each grand division of state to analyze potential biological agents that could be used in terrorist attack
Texas	No new action reported
Utah	No new action reported
Vermont	No new action reported
Virginia	HB38 — Relates to criteria for requesting wiretaps and threats of bodily injury* SB 514 — Broadens Virginia's capabilities to respond to terrorism*
Washington	HB 2854 — Requires the emergency management council to supervise the development of an Internet-based communications system for healthcare providers. SB 6448 — Creates the establishment of a statewide all-hazards public warning system
West Virginia	Two special session bills (HB 613 and SB 6017) provided supplemental appropriations to the State Police and state Emergency Management Agency
Wisconsin	Created the Task Force on Terrorism Preparedness
V V ISCOIISIII	Completed the Statewide Domestic Preparedness and Strategic Plan

Faces in the Crowd

The Defense Point Man for Homeland Security

By Jim Garamone American Forces Press Service

If trouble lies ahead, Pete Verga is a good guy to have around.

From 26 months in Vietnam during the war to handling precise negotiations with the Chinese over the return of the Navy P-3 Orion last year, Verga has played a big role in many of the issues confronting the United States.



Pete Vergo

He's at it again as the special assistant to the secretary of defense for homeland security. Verga directs the Defense Homeland Security Task Force and is responsible for con-

ducting and managing studies to focus and upgrade the department's preparation for, and response to, acts of terror.

Homeland security is a national-level effort undertaken throughout the U.S. government to ensure that Americans are secure principally from acts of terrorism, Verga said.

The Defense Department looks at homeland security in three areas. The first, he said, is homeland defense. "This is application of DoD resources under extraordinary circumstances to counter terrorist threats within the United States," he said. "The best example of that is the combat air patrols we put up over the United States after Sept. 11."

The second area is civil support. This is the "traditional" role the military has in supporting other agencies. The department provides capabilities that those agencies do not have, usually in emergencies such as fires, floods, hurricanes, tornadoes and so forth, Verga said.

The third part of homeland security is emergency preparedness. This is the support DoD provides on a temporary basis – usually not an emergency – like the

Olympics or the annual wildfire season. The department also provides training for civilian communities so they can build up their capabilities.

Emergency preparedness also refers to being prepared for those circumstances in which the department might be called upon to provide support that very quickly exceeds civilian capacity.

"An example of that would be a weapon of mass destruction that detonates in a U.S. city," Verga said. "DoD likely could be called on to take the lead on a temporary basis, then when civil authorities are ready, DoD would revert to traditional civil support functions."

Verga said the biggest challenge has been the simultaneous tasks "setting up an organization while at same time working with Gov. (Tom) Ridge's office to help work out a national strategy."

Verga, a career Army officer who retired in 1994, was deputy undersecretary of defense for policy support before taking his current position. In his previous job, Verga helped spearhead DoD's successful Year 2000 effort and helped devise the department's industrial security policy. When a Chinese fighter rammed a U.S. Navy P-3 Orion, Verga helped negotiate the return of the plane. He is a career civilian member of the Senior Executive Service.

"You look for challenges and opportunities to make a contribution," he said. "I think everything I've done in the last couple of years, I've been able to do that, which is very rewarding."

Mikros Systems Corp. Appoints New Leadership

Mikros Systems Corp., a Princeton, N.J., high technology company focused on the development and application of

new technologies in the defense industry and commercial markets, named Paul G. Casner Jr. to its board of directors and appointed David Bryan executive vice president and chief operating officer.



Paul G. Casner Jr.

Casner has more than 35 years of defense industry experience, including senior positions in business management, technical management, strategic planning and business development. He is currently executive vice president, chief operating officer of DRS Technologies, Inc., overseeing all domestic and international operations.

Bryan was appointed to his position after the U.S. Navy selected the Mikros for a Small Business Innovative Research award in May 2002. For that project, Mikros will partner with Anteon Corp. of Fairfax, Va., to use the Aegis SPY-1 Radar as a test bed on this project, which will focus on developing standardized test equipment and testing processes, using modern computer program techniques that are enabled by recent advances in information technology.

Space Systems/Loral: Daniel E. Collins Retires; Arnold Friedman Becomes Senior Vice President

Daniel Collins retired from Space Systems/ Loral, a Palo Alto, Calif. subsidiary of Loral Space and Communications. Arnold Friedman replaced him as senior vice president. Friedman assumed responsibility for all worldwide sales and marketing activities for the company's commercial satellites, systems, and servaround the ices globe.



Arnold Friedman



Daniel E. Collins

Let us know about your organization's personnel changes. Send an e-mail to faces@homelanddefense.com.

Homeland Defense Business Opportunities

By Kelly Kingsley Homeland Defense Journal

Homeland Defense Journal tapped into the database of its partner, Market*Access International, to compile this list of homeland defense opportunities and recent contract awards.

Project	Overseas Refugee Fingerprinting Program	Develop Holistic Disaster Recovery	Evaluation of Portable Monitors for First Responders
Department	Department of Justice	Federal Emergency Management Agency	Department of Health and Human Services
Agency	Immigration and Naturalization Service		Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Summary	The INS has a new requirement for a vendor(s) to provide fingerprinting services to individuals seeking refugee status in the United States. The INS is interested in learning whether any businesses can provide the following services, consisting of, but not limited to: Provide a corps of fully trained, full- and part-time on-site labor (U.S. citizens) overseas to collect applications, fingerprints, photographs, and signatures of people seeking U.S. immigration benefits Provide project support, including transportation arrangements, equipment/supplies, and support capacities for contractor personnel assigned to the overseas fingerprinting sites	FEMA's National Emergency Training Center Emergency Management Institute has an emergency management higher education project/requirement for development of a college-level course entitled "Holistic Disaster Recovery: Creating A More Sustainable Future." The goal of this requirement is to encourage and support the expansion of hazard-, disasterand emergency management-related education in colleges and universities across the United States.	CDC's National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health needs an emergency responder monitor guideline addendum for gas and vapor portable directreading instrument development and evaluation and a guideline and addendum based carbon monoxide instrument evaluation.
Schedule	Request for Information released Tuesday, April 23, 2002 Responses due Friday, May 17, 2002	Responses Due Wednesday, June 19, 2002.	Released Monday, May 6, 2002 Proposals due Tuesday June 4, 2002
Competition		Small Business	Full and Open
Contact Term	One base year, four one-year options		
Contract Type		Firm Fixed-Price	
Agency Contact	Jeanette Housen (202) 305-3113 jeanette.housen@usdoj.gov	Teresa Dingle (301) 447-1077 teresa.dingle@fema.gov	John Carolan (412) 386-6430 gzc3@cdc.gov

Homeland Defense Business Opportunities

continued from page 21

Project	Leasing/Rental of X-Ray Machines	Emergency and Rapid Response Services
Department	Department of The Treasury	Environmental Protection Agency
Agency	United States Secret Service	
Summary	The Secret Service is interested in sources to establish long-term contracts for the leasing/rental of X-ray machines to be used at National Security Special Events. It is anticipated that three or four events will be held per year throughout the continental United States for a period of five to seven days per event. The contractor will be required to provide 15 to 30 X-ray machines, per event, that must be suitable for examining hand-carried items.	The contractors will provide needed clean-up equipment, personnel, materials and other resources to mitigate or eliminate any hazard or damage to the environment resulting from, or drills and exercises simulating: • a release or a threat of release of oil, petroleum products, hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants into the environment • fire and explosion and incidents involving terrorist acts, weapons of mass destruction, and nuclear-biological-chemical incidents • natural disasters during a presidential disaster declaration
Schedule	Posted Tuesday, April 23, 2002 Responses Due Tuesday, May 14, 2002	Request for proposals due Monday, June 17, 2002
Competition		
Contact Term		One year, three one-year options
Contract Type		Time and Materials
Agency Contact	Ava McIntire (202) 406-6940 amcintire@usss.treas.gov	Helen Murray (215) 814-5304 murray.lorrie@epa.gov

Let us know about your company's recent contract awards. Send contract award announcements to wins@homelanddefensejournal.com.

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Contracts Awarded

Project	Strategic Airport Security Rollout	Enterprise Security Services
Department	Department of Transportation	Department of The Treasury
Agency	Transportation Security Administration	U.S. Customs Service
Summary	the Transportation Security Administration selected Lockheed Martin for Phase 1 of the Strategic Airport Security Rollout program. Under the program's first phase, the teams will develop a master plan to coordinate and manage implementation of new security operations across airports. The work involves approximately 1,200 discrete procedures, tailored to individual airports, and affects security for baggage handling and passenger screening. These security measures must be in place by a congressionally mandated deadline of Tuesday, Nov. 19, 2002.	CACI International Inc won a competitive, five-year \$31.5 million contract through the General Services Administration (GSA) Program Safeguard contract vehicle to assist the U.S. Customs Service in its implementation of enterprise-wide information assurance.
Value	\$105,000,000	\$31.5 million
Competition		Full and Open

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For more information, contact Donna Anderson, Vice President Market*Access at 703-807-2740 or danderson@marketaccess.org